

The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

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Checkmate, Gentlemen!

There are just two moves they can make-- war against Russia which will mean revolution at home; peace with Russia, which will mean the spread of Soviet principles throughout the world.

How to Celebrate the Russian Revolution.

November the 7th. sees the third anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Three years ago the working class of Russia conquered political power, thereby raising themselves to the position of the dominant class, with the end in view of the final annihilation of classes and the establishment of Communist Society.

For three years our Russian Comrades have battled on in the face of what appeared to be overwhelming odds—the united master class of the world, and intrigue and open counter revolution on the part of the overthrown master class and their lackeys within Russia. Armies have been organised to "save" (?) Russia, only to meet defeat at the hands of the Red Army; diplomats have intrigued and lied, only to have their intrigue and lies found out and published broadcast. But in spite of all this, much has been accomplished. Not as much as some think, but certainly a good deal more than those with understanding would expect.

To some, Russia is already a Communist Society;

they little realise that the fight so far has been chiefly to retain political power—an incessant fight against enemies within and without—which must of necessity have placed a limitation upon the reconstruction activities.

Russia to-day, three years after the seizure of power, is but on the threshold of the transition from capitalism to communism. But now that the civil war is ending, ending in a victory for the working class, the period of reconstruction can be expected to commence in earnest.

The period of reconstruction will be as play compared to the past three years' fighting on the part of the Russian workers against the forces of reaction, and the one phase of the revolution that will doubtlessly never be eclipsed in the future history of the working class movement, is the fact that, except for very slight expressions of class solidarity in other countries, they fought a lone hand battle against the rest of the capi-

talist world and won.

This great achievement on the part of our Russian comrades will be hailed with delight, and the anniversary of the Revolution celebrated by all class-conscious members of the working-class throughout the world.

But to celebrate, and lavish fine phrases of praise, is of little use unless we learn the lessons of their gallant fight, and endeavour to do our part in the World Revolution.

Imitation is the best form of flattery, and the slaves of Australia would do well to follow in the footsteps of their fellow-workers in Russia, notwithstanding that to some it would mean "aping the Russian Revolution."

Lenin says: "... that some fundamental features of our revolution are not local, not peculiarly national, not Russian only, but that they are of inter-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Third Anniversary Russian Revolution.

CELEBRATION, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 7TH

Afternoon: Monster Demonstration in Sydney Domain.

Evening: A.S.P. Hall Liverpool Street, City.

RUSSIAN ASSOCIATION
N.S.W. LABOUR COUNCIL
AUST. SOC. PARTY

The International Socialist

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

RAY EVERITT Managing Editor.

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Documents

With a view to preserving the following document received from the S.L.P., we here publish it. To waste space condemning it would be superfluous, seeing that so far we have not found any worker that has agreed with its contents, still less with the action of those responsible for its distribution.

At the same time we wish to make it clear that we do not blame the rank and file of the S.L.P. for it, for, despite the fact that the individual from whose brain it emanates may feel highly elated at having become the vanguard of the lying master class press in its attack upon the Communist Party and communism in general, the membership do not relish the position they have been placed in. Of their branches that were invited, two, Newtown and Auburn, appointed delegates, and it is sure that the Sydney Branch, small as it is, will be smaller on account of resignations, etc. The other branches do not exist; from some of the ex-secretaries we received definite word to that effect.

The best way in which the rank and file of the S.L.P. could demonstrate their disgust with the Party attitude on the matter is by joining the party of working class emancipation—the Communist Party of Australia.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE, S.L.P.

Dear Comrades,—
In an endeavour to bring about the unified action of all who stand for the emancipation of the working class by revolutionary action, we have decided to arrange a conference to be held on Saturday, 30th October, 1920, in the A.S.P. Hall, Liverpool Street, City. We have much pleasure in inviting you to appoint a delegate to attend same, and will be obliged if you will inform us at your earliest if it is convenient for you to do so.

There is no need for us to point out how necessary is the united effort of the revolutionaries in Australia in order that their objective may be realised. In all countries unified action is being sought, and news just to hand informs us of the formation of a strong United Communist Party in Great Britain. We sincerely hope that the near future will see a strong movement here in Australia, this being the objective of the Conference.

Enclosed you will please find a statement, which is put forward by the above party as a basis for the discussion. With fraternal greetings,

We remain,
Yours for the Communist Revolution.
THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE, A.S.P.
Per Ray Everitt.

The following is the reply of the Executive of the S.L.P., which was also printed in leaflet form and distributed in the city:—

S.L.P. Headquarters,
Rawson Building,
Central St., Sydney.
October 28th, 1920.

The Central Executive, A.S.P.:
The Executive of the Socialist Labor Party has directed me to reply as follows to your invitation of October 22, to send a Delegate to the Conference you have proposed for October 30, for the purpose of forming a "Communist Party":—

Since 1887, the Socialist Labor Party (known until 1907 as the Australian Socialist League) has been the most scientific organised expression of revolutionary socialist thought in Australia. The S.L.P. was the first, and is the only, socialist party in Australia that has consistently advocated both the political and economic organisation

THE Revolutionary Outlook

By MARCIA.

Cup Visitors.

We were told last week in the Press reports that train and boat booking for Melbourne was abnormal this Cup season; also that the demands were all for the first-class sleepers on the trains, and saloon passages on the boats. "Nothing but the best will satisfy them," says the booking clerk.

From this we can easily see who are going away so gaily for Cup week in Melbourne; not members of the working-class—oh, no!

They are either toiling their eight hours a day or walking the streets seeking a job, the means of subsistence.

It is the members of the master class that are able to take jaunts in the most luxurious manner—at the expense of their slaves. Will the latter ever get wise?

Hunger!

The City Council has carried a resolution to make an endeavour to raise £1,000 to provide dinners for the unemployed at Christmas.

If those who are out of work, and their dependents, are to wait all that time for a feed, there will be very few of them left to eat a Christmas dinner.

What the unemployed are asking for is not charity—but jobs. But we can safely say that unemployment will never cease until the working class make up their minds to end it along with the system.

Then, everyone will have jobs, including those who were once constituted our masters.

Labor (?) Party Activity!

When the Labor Party came into power last March, according to its election promises, the workers' paradise was to be inaugurated forthwith.

It is interesting to note a few actions of the said

and effective unity of the working class.

The S.L.P. statement of principles (which endorses the principles embodied in the Preamble of the O.B.U. (W.I.U.A.)), and the S.L.P. rules provide adequate scope for all scientific revolutionary socialist activity requisite for educating and organising the working class for the overthrow of Capitalism, and the inauguration of Socialism. Therefore, there is no working class necessity or justification for the formation of another Party.

Unity is a basic element in scientific socialist principles. The formation and perpetuation of the A.S.P. constitutes a violation of such principles, and is largely responsible for the non-existence of a very powerful socialist organisation in Australia (see Judd-Reardon, 1917 debate pamphlet: "Revolutionary Socialist," 17/7/20, and other articles published by the S.L.P.). Therefore, the professed desire of the A.S.P. Executive for "united" "revolutionary action" is a remarkable manifestation of unconscious humor.

As the S.L.P.'s repeated exposures have shattered the A.S.P. to such an extent that its branches in Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, etc., have ceased to exist; and its Sydney branch—the only branch that appears to be functioning—is rapidly disintegrating; and as the A.S.P. Executive probably expected that the S.L.P. attitude to the proposed conference would be as herein stated, the calling of the conference by the A.S.P. Executive seems to be merely an attempt to secure the support of sufficient nondescripts to save the discredited A.S.P. from extinction.

Whilst such an attempt may be temporarily successful, it will—like similar A.S.P. attempts in the past—fail in the end. The existence of the A.S.P., irrespective of what changes may be made in its name or professed principles, will still be against the interests of the Working Class. Next to the A.S.P. Executive's desire to save their organisation from extinction, their strongest reason for a "Communist Party" appears to be their desire to ape the Russian Revolutionists.

The A.S.P. Executive's invitation contains a statement about "the formation of a strong United Communist Party in Great Britain." But the A.S.P. Executive is significantly silent about the fact that a "Communist Party" was formed in America (with even greater blare of trumpets), and what has happened relating to it, especially the splendid cover it afforded the Government subsidised police spies and agent provocateurs, and Judge Anderson's recent judgment, wherein he stated that the United States Government owned and financed a part of the Communist Party, and that Mr. Palmer (Attorney-General) directed the operations of that part.

The S.L.P. warns all members of the working class who are opposed to becoming victims of police spies and agent provocateurs uselessly, and who are opposed to the useless sacrifice of the liberty and lives of other members of the working class, to keep clear of these alleged "Communist Parties."

The Communist Party of Great Britain—like the Communist Party of America, and the A.S.P. here—contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

As the Socialist Labor Party provides ample scope for all scientific socialism, as previously explained, there is no necessity (i.e., of a working-class nature) for the perpetuation or formation of other parties.

In consequence of the foregoing reasons, among others, the S.L.P. declines the invitation to send a Delegate to the proposed Conference.

E. E. JUDD,
Hon. Gen. Sec.

Party towards this much to be desired aim.

The Members began their term of office by calling for a universal prayer for rain, which of course, required very little effort and less money.

They followed this up by spending a considerable amount of time in dancing attendance on the Prince, and making collections of sleeve links and gloves, etc., which his august hands had touched.

They have talked a good deal about gaoling the profiteer, and have also set on foot a Bill to increase their salaries.

Mr. Storey is going on a trip to England—in the interests of the working-class, of course; and Cabinet has given its approval to the Commissioners' suggestion to increase the Tram and Train fares, also, of course, in the interests of the working-class.

We must not forget that Mr. Dooley busied himself in banishing theatre queues in the streets, and that Mr. Mulch has assured the school-teachers, that even if their salaries are not raised, they have the sympathy of the Government.

It is likewise interesting to note that in spite of all these wonderful doings on the part of our Labor friends, the condition of the workers have never been worse—the standard of living has decreased—the unemployed army has increased, so has the cost of living; and the Arbitration Court judge, appointed by the Government, fixes a basic wage which he declares himself is inadequate to meet the rise.

If these activities and results of the Labor Party reign so far, are an example of what they intend to do in the future, it is nearly time the workers began to turn their attention towards revolution.

They are indeed blind if they wait for, or expect politicians to legislate in their interests.

Where Are The Others?

We are told that the Japanese residents in Sydney, "numbering seventy," were invited by the Japanese Consul to celebrate the Emperor's birthday.

This would indicate that seventy individuals constitute the whole of the Japanese population in Australia, but we know this is not so; and we have another instance of the fact that the representatives of every capitalist country, whether it be Australia or Japan, only recognise the members of the ruling class as holding any social standing—the workers don't count—except to make profit.

Prohibition?

We learn that although no license exists in U.S.A. in Washington there have been nearly 2000 convictions for drunkenness during the last six months.

Of these, a large percentage were intoxicated through drinking flavoring essence, Bay Rum, hair oil, and toilet scent.

Which goes to prove our contention that it is not so much the love of liquor, as the craving of a weed-out system for stimulant of some description, which causes drunkenness.

No one could, in their senses, drink hair oil or toilet scent because they liked it.

Communist Rally

Following upon the successful outcome of the conference called by the A.S.P. to arrive at a basis of unified Communist activity, a Communist rally was held in Sydney Branch Hall on Sunday, October 31. Comrade J. S. Garden had been invited to take the Chair, and was followed by Comrades Tom Glynn, C. W. Baker, G. Baracchi, and A. S. Reardon.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at being present at a meeting that marked a great forward move by the revolutionary element of this country; one that was surely destined to give the necessary lead to the workers as a whole.

Comrade Glynn recalled that we were on the point of celebrating the third anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia, and the formation of a Communist Party was certainly a fitting tribute to the work of the Russian revolutionaries. He could not proceed without first expressing his great appreciation of the disinterested action of the A.S.P., which led to the conference. Contrary to all expectations, the A.S.P. had sunk everything in the interests of that unity of which they called the conference. But the A.S.P., like other organisations, had changed. It might appear that he had changed his opinions; but the individual or organisation who boasted of not having changed his attitude, thereby branded himself as reactionary. As regards industrial unionism, he had not changed his opinion one iota. Events in many European countries had proved that there was a place in the revolutionary movement for industrial unionism. Europe also showed the necessity for Communist unity. It was no longer a question of industrial action or political action, but of the earnest development of each. There was need both of mass action and of an organisation to educate and organise the masses towards the goal. The speaker then dealt with the isolation of Soviet Russia, emphasising that a peace with the Entente could not be permanent. The hypocrisy of the Entente in the late war was amply demonstrated by their actions in connection with the black troops in the Rhine provinces. The conditions in Australia were such that the workers of the country will be asked to fall in line with the Communist Party. The N.S.W. State Labor Party and their inactivity with the unemployed, as well as Mr. Cann's statement that there was plenty of work but no pay, were a confession of the actual masters of the country. For ten years we had been telling the workers that they

must help themselves, and for this there was need of an organisation that would stress the need of industrial organisation on the one hand, and of revolutionary propaganda and organisation on the other. Even if there were one hundred per cent. organisation, the capitalist system would still exist. It must be clearly realised that progress could not be made without sacrifices, and that severe work was ahead of the Communist Party.

Comrade C. W. Baker, who had journeyed from Melbourne to attend the conference, showed that Communist principles alone had survived action; all others had broken down. The essential distinction between the Communist and all other sorts of Socialists was that, as Miluikov puts it, the Communist knows what he wants, and how to get it. Within the official Socialist parties in 1914 were those elements which finally went to form the Third International. It was very necessary that there should be a different name for these. For, while the party had developed, the old name remained. The speaker then traced the growth of Communist theory; the theory of the conditions of the victory of the working-class, as Engels phrased it, from its enunciation by the First International, to the time of its translation into action in the Russian Revolution. The formation of a Communist Party was but the logical outcome of the theory. The Communist realised the impossibility of a Communist majority under capitalism, because of the possession by the masters of the agencies of education. It was inevitable that the Communist position of mass action, plus an organisation of the educated workers, should be accepted. The issue in the world was growing clearer; it was either for the workers to seize political power and establish the proletarian dictatorship, or else to acquiesce in capitalism, its war, etc. The task before the Communist Party was one of education, and then organisation.

Comrade Baracchi, also from Melbourne, proposed to answer certain objections that had been made to the Communist Party in general. It had been suggested that Communist Parties were simply novelties, whereas, they actually were the product of material conditions. From 1848 onwards the conditions were such that a revolutionary ferment was engendered, and critical Communism arose with the principles formulated by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto." During last years of the nineteenth century, as a result of the great expansion of capitalism, there began a softening of the class antagonisms. This gave rise to a new type of Socialism, the Social-Democratic party. With the coming of the war, the revolutionary parties became incapable of carrying on revolutionary work, while at the same time the revolutionary ferment, originating in Europe, spread to the outlying countries. The Communist Party is therefore the inevitable result of the last—bellicose—phase of capitalist society, and must therefore break with the parties of the middle and peaceful era. To the objection that the Communist Party was unnecessary, he would say that it should be obvious that the forming of a party by those who realised the futility of reformism, and accepted the revolutionary proposition was essential, if the activity of such individuals was not to be frittered away.

Comrade A. S. Reardon opened his address by expressing pleasure at the words of appreciation of the A.S.P. from Glynn. It was altogether a new sensation to receive anything other than bitter criticism. There had been little other than criticism in the revolutionary movement of the past, but notwithstanding this, the individuals had never ceased to respect one another. The conference called together by the A.S.P. had met in a peculiar atmosphere. Many delegates had gathered, each with the idea that the A.S.P. sought only to reinforce itself and to sail along with little more than perhaps a change of name. The A.S.P. had in no way endeavoured to "pack" the conference, having only six Central Executive members present, and even refused party members the right of being in the Hall. On the provisional Executive Committee of the Communist Party, elected from conference, there were only three A.S.P. members—Comrades Everitt, Brodney and Reardon. While this was the "oldest" party in the country, had done everything in its power to smash the conference in advance; they too believed that the A.S.P. was not sincere in its move, but they were mistaken. Invitations had been sent to all branches of the S.L.P. and also to the Central Executive, to send a delegate to the conference. Two branches had accepted, and the General Executive sent a reply that he suggested should be framed. Readers will find this reprinted elsewhere in these columns. The speaker then dealt with the important question of party discipline, which the Communist Party would have to give earnest consideration to. The aim of the Party would not be to gather a numerous membership. He looked to the time when the holding of membership in the Communist Party of Australia would be looked upon as an honor and something to be proud of.

WET WEATHER

On Wet Sundays when no meeting can be held in Sydney Domain, there will be a meeting in the Sydney Branch Hall, Liverpool Street.

TO THE I.W.W.

Special Message from the Communist International (Moscow).

Foreword by TOM GLYNN.

Should be read by every worker. 4d posted.

Women in Soviet Russia.

By MARCIA.

Three years ago the working-class of Russia, tired of their slavery, driven to desperation by long years of oppression and misery, rose in their might, snapped their galling fetters, and proudly set up the crimson standard of freedom in a country which for the first time in history, they could truly claim as their own.

And here in Australia, we, who understand our own position, are celebrating the anniversary of that great event; and while rejoicing with our Russian comrades in the liberty they have achieved, pledge ourselves anew to continue the fight here with unabated vigor, until we too have smashed the power of the master class and set up the Proletarian Dictatorship.

In our campaign against the ignorance of our fellow-workers, and after all, it is our greatest enemy at the present time, we send to Russia, endeavour to portray in the clearest language the conditions existing there and show just how much we should gain by following her example.

In this connection let us take one phase of the subject.

What have Russian women gained by the revolution in that country?

Are they better off, or are they worse off, than reports about their status, which have been rampant in the Capitalist Press, correct? Let us see.

"Russia is the only place in the world where there is absolute sex equality."—Suzanne Louise Bryant in "Six Red Months in Russia."—What is just think of that stupendous fact for a moment.

Sex equality? In no capitalist country does that state of affairs exist; nor can it exist under a system of private ownership.

And what do we mean by sex equality? We mean that men and women stand on an absolutely equal footing.

Woman is socially and economically independent; as Bebel says, "She is free, the peer of man, the mistress of her lot."

And so in Russia today, with the abolition of master class rule, so has ended the domination of man.

of unemployment. In such cases there is no marriage in order to secure a home; nor is there the spectre of the streets as a last hope to escape from the pangs of starvation.

Women in Russia who are unhappily married have no need to drag out a miserable existence by the side of an uncongenial mate, as they do under capitalism.

They can provide for themselves, and the State provides for their children without the tragedy of separation.

Here in Australia, under a capitalist regime, many women, for the sake of their children and the tenor of starvation and inability to provide food and clothing for them, are forced to put up with neglect and cruelty from their husbands in silence; what can they do if they leave them?

What they earn will barely keep themselves; and few mothers can bear to part with their children.

Thus we see that sex equality is, proverbially, of marriage in its purest and highest sense, and already, according to reliable authorities, the army of unfortunate women who haunted the streets, has disappeared like magic.

Then again let us consider that most important and

wonderful function of womanhood—maternity.

What does it mean under capitalism?

During the time of pregnancy the expectant mother in no way relaxes her numerous duties. House work, washing, in many cases, factory work, sewing, are continued to within a few hours of the child's birth, with the result that still-born infants, weakly, sickly children, and internal injuries to the mothers are common.

Then comes the weary task of rearing the children, if they live; scant clothing, insufficient food, miserable shelter, and, above all, the factories, mills, and mines directly they are old enough is all they have for their future.

In Russia what do we find? According to Professor Goode: "In the maternity department, under Dr. Lebedev, a lady doctor, the most elaborate arrangements have been made for the provision of accommodation for the mother eight weeks before the birth of a child, with a corresponding period after the birth, which period can be extended if necessity arises until the child is weaned. While in the hospital, the mother, if she be a workwoman, is still paid; the care upon her as a mother being a gift of the State."

A little difference, is there not?

"For infants, the beginning of an elaborate system of care are made in maternity, the medical treatment, nursing and feeding of the little ones, on a scale, which when perfected, will be complete."

Again, we learn that so far as children are concerned, "In no country in the world with which I am acquainted is so much care and thought lavished on children by any government as here in Russia."

Of course, volumes are now coming to hand on the subject, and space here permits only the barest facts; but they are sufficient to prove that the position of women and children in Soviet Russia is superior to that of any country in the world.

We know also that women have the fullest representation in the Soviets.

The functions of maternity and child rearing being recognised as of the highest importance to the State.

Consequently, then, we propagate and elaborate these facts to the members of our class here in Australia; we urge them to emulate their fellow-workers.

So we appeal to the women.

Capitalism has been so often

portrayed that it is with

us that we point to Russia, where

we see woman's complete

emancipation.

Let us see how the days of the

revolution, are

wholeheartedly the Russian

into that struggle for liberty long

visible.

The greatest sacrifices, constant persecution, oppression and tyranny have been the lot of hundreds of those who upheld the cause of the workers; and even now freedom is won, it has to be kept and assured and the fight is not over yet.

Are the women of Australia satisfied to remain behind in this struggle? Surely not! We appeal to every one of the working-class to join the Communists and assist in bringing about Communism in Australia.

Russian women will go down to posterity as having fought side by side with their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons for their freedom and that of their class.

Let Australian women realise that in order to assist their Russian comrades they must assist the movement here to bring Australia into her place in the world's revolution.

Second Congress of the Third International.

(FROM NOS. 1-4 OF THE "BULLETIN" OF THE CONGRESS, JULY 27th-AUGUST 3rd, 1920).

(Continued from Last Week.)

Quelch (U.P. of Great Britain) declared that we ought to support every movement against imperialism. The Nationalist Government might not have the masses on its side at present, but that was no guarantee that it would not have them in the near future. The British Government would find it very easy to crush a purely Communist movement in the colonies; but a Nationalist movement would be a much more difficult proposition. Quelch proposed the formation of an Oriental Bureau of the C.I. to study these questions in detail.

Lenin (Russia) also opposed Roy, on the ground that the Indian Communists ought to support bourgeois nationalism without losing thereby their identity, just as the Russian Communists supported their bourgeoisie against Tsarism. Comrade Roy was going too far to say that the fate of Europe depended on the revolutionary movement in the East; the fact that 5 million workers and 37 million landless laborers had not between them succeeded so far in creating a Communist Party was alone sufficient to show this.

Lau (China). Revolutionary nationalism, led by the students, who help the workers and even shop-

keepers to organize strikes, is making rapid strides in China. The industrial district of Shanghai is the centre of the revolutionary movement, and carries on a struggle against both the Northern and Southern Governments. Sun-Yat-Sen, at first a member of the latter, left it on finding himself surrounded by military adventurers. A Socialist Party, standing for union with Soviet Russia and publishing a daily organ, exists in Shanghai.

The main problem in China, apart from the existence of the ruling class of governors and generals who are selling the country piecemeal to foreign Powers, is land hunger, owing to the immense population. There are no large estates, however, and Sun-Yat-Sen advocates as a remedy the colonisation of the border territories.

Pak (Korea). Until 1914 the Nationalist movement existed only amongst the nobility and privileged classes; but has assumed mass proportions during the past 18 months. Japanese rule means the development only of commercial capitalism. The north is a country of small holdings, but in the south the majority of the population is of a semi-laborer, semi-renter (giving up 70 per cent. of his produce) type.

Reed (U.S.A.) showed that the negroes were only

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one of three groups of oppressed nationalities in the marvellous “democracy” of the United States (the others being the immigrants and the subject nations, like the Filipinos). In spite of the Constitution, the 10 million negroes are practically devoid of political rights. In S. Carolina, for example, 25 dollars a year are spent on the schools for white children, and only 1 dollar on black. Many trade unions, until quite recently, refused to accept negroes.

The first impulse—to return to Africa has not had much success, as the negroes feel themselves bound up with America. Their competition on the labour market, particularly after the return of four million soldiers from Europe, has provoked many conflicts. But the negroes are now no longer what they were. About half a million served in the army, and they acquire revolutionary ideas with facility. The I.W.O.W. has begun work amongst them.

Rudnikansky (Hungary) remarked that the experience of the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary has produced striking results amongst the working classes, who previously laboured under purely nationalist illusions. In the Trans-Danubian area, in the mining district at Pies, 40,000-50,000 purely Hungarian workers have, in a series of gigantic meetings, refused to accept the Versailles Treaty, which hands them back to White Hungary, and claim admission into Jugo-Slavia, which stands, from a social point of view, much higher than the Hungary of Admiral Horthy. Similarly, in the agricultural districts of the North-Western Carpathians, a mixed population of Roumanian, Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthene, and Jewish peasants demand admission into Czechoslovakia, sooner than remain under the White Terror. This is entirely the result of the Soviet dictatorship.

Kabakchiev (Bulgaria) declared that the Bulgarian Communists could not fight for nationalist self-determination, despite the grip of foreign Powers on their country and the separation of over 1 million Bulgarians in Macedonia, Dobradja, and Thrace; as it was just this nationalism that led the Bulgarian people, through two terrible disasters (1912 and 1918), into its present condition. The same applies to Serbia and Greece, and the only way out is a Balkan Socialist Revolution.

In Turkey the situation is different. There a bourgeoisie does not exist, and the country is practically nothing but a colony of the great ruling Powers. The dominant classes can therefore genuinely enlist the support of the widest masses of the people against European capitalism, and the international proletariat can and should support the Turkish Nationalist movement.

MONDAY, JULY 26th.**Third Session: Lenin on National Colonial Questions.**

In a brief report, Lenin declared that imperialism, which fundamentally divided peoples into a minority of exploiters and a gigantic majority of oppressed beings, was being successfully combated everywhere by the Soviets.

The Committee had decided that it was better to speak of supporting, not “bourgeois democratic,” but “revolutionary nationalist” movements at the present time. The basis of those movements is the peasantry; and the Communist International cannot achieve success without supporting the peasantry. The difference between the Communists and the Reformists is that the former will support the bourgeoisie only if it stands by the workers in all their revolutionary activities.

Experience in Russia and in Mohammedan countries like Turkestan has shown that the Soviet movement is successful even in countries where capitalism does not exist. The organisation of peasant Soviets will be accompanied with great difficulties; but none the less the peasants must be made politically self-conscious, and the Soviet idea is particularly easy and simple for them to understand.

The question had been raised: could pro-capitalist countries arrive at Communism without passing through the stage of capitalism? Lenin thought that

How to Celebrate the Russian Revolution.

(Continued from front Page.)

national significance.” By “combining the fundamental features” and acting upon them, “loyalty and sincerest compliment will be paid to the fighters of the Revolution.”

The main lesson that is to be learnt by the world here, is the need for a disciplined, disciplined Communist Party.

“The Infamously Sick” of Lenin in Communism,” under the title of “The Principles. Conditions of the Success of the Bolsheviks.” Lenin on the question of discipline, writes:

“Doubtless, nearly every one now sees that the Bolsheviks could not have maintained themselves in power for two and a half years, more or less, and a half month, without the most stringent, I may say, iron discipline, of our party, and without the fullest and unreserved support rendered it by the working class, that is, by that part of it which is sensible, honest, self-sacrificing, influential, capable of leading and inspiring the general masses with enthusiasm.”

“The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is the fiercest, deepest cutting, most merciless war of the new class against the more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose power of resistance increases tenfold after its overthrow, even though overthrown in only one country. The power of the bourgeoisie rests not alone on International Capital, upon the strong international connections of this class, but also upon force of habit, on the force of small industry, of which unfortunately, there is plenty left, and which daily, hourly, give birth to capitalism and bourgeois spontaneity, and on a large scale. Because of all this, the dictatorship of the proletariat is indispensable. Victory over the bourgeoisie is impossible without a long, persistent, desperate life-and-death struggle, a struggle which requires constancy, discipline, firmness, inflexibility and concerted will-power.”

Without a party of iron-tempered strength, without a party possessing the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of observing the disposition of the masses and of influencing them, the conduct of such a struggle is impossible.”

The Social Revolution is not the joy ride that those with a fetish of “constitutionalism” (or a fear of action) would have us believe. It will mean many sacrifices, and entail the suffering of considerable hardships on the part of devotees to the Cause, and its success will only be the result of organised effort on the part of all Communists.

Communists of Australia are in a position to correctly celebrate this Anniversary of the Revolution, and in a concrete manner show their appreciation. This they can do by rallying round the Communist Party of Australia, and assisting to build up the much needed Communist Movement here. For out of the controversies of the past and the examples afforded by events in Europe, has arisen a general understanding, as a result of which, at a conference called by the A.S.P., a Communist Party was formed. Its formation has already been advertised far and wide by the master class press and by the Australian Kautskians.

this would be possible if the victorious workers in the advanced industrial countries came to the help of the backward countries with all the organised resources of their States.

On the question of the attitude of the workers in the imperialist countries to the revolutionary movement in their colonies, Lenin remarked that their refusal to assist it meant nothing but cynical treachery. The duty of the Third International was not to talk as much as the Second had done, but to act.

There could not be a more opportune time for the definite formation of a Communist party than upon the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

It is for those who are sincere in their desire for working-class emancipation to celebrate this, the third anniversary, in a manner that would be most appreciated by our dauntless comrades in Soviet Russia, and that is by giving to the movement here all the active support possible.

Ray Everitt.

CONFERENCE FOR THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY.

A report of the Conference which, on the one hand, resulted in the formation of the Communist Party of Australia, and on the other, resulted in the peeling of the thin veneer of some yellow socialists and the showing of some affinities between themselves and the master class press, will be published in a subsequent issue.

Australian Socialist Party**NEWS AND NOTES****KURRI BRANCH.**

Revolutionary propaganda in a public form continues to be a prominent feature with this Branch. On Sunday night, Oct. 24th, H. Spencer Wood lectured in the King's Hall to an appreciative crowd on the subject—“Evolution of Man.” Comrade Cathun, who occupied the Chair, introduced the lecturer by pointing out in a brief speech, the vital part which evolution plays in the history of all human society. The lecture was well illustrated and explained by a number of diagrams, specially prepared for the occasion. At the close the Chairman invited questions, specialising the imperative need of the proletariat to see and require a correct grasp of all the principles of Revolutionary Socialism. An encouraging sign was the fact that many new faces were amongst the audience.

B. CATHNOR, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

On Sunday, Oct. 31st, a Communist Rally was held in the Hall. The speeches are reported in another column.

The Hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, who, as a whole, heartily welcomed the fact of the inauguration of the new Communist Party of Australia.

In the afternoon in the Domain a highly successful meeting was held. Coms. Teece, Mrs. Reardon and A. S. Reardon being the speakers. We also welcomed a new speaker on the platform in the person of Com. Mandeno, who is a member of the newly-formed Communist Party. His speech was greatly appreciated by his large audience.

Readers are especially asked not to forget the celebration of the Russian Revolution on Sunday next, at Com. Reardon's lantern lecture on the Sunday following, November 14th.

Arrangements have been made for a debate with the Sydney School of Arts Debating Club on November 10th, the subject being “That a White Australia Policy is of more importance to the workers than Internationalism”; the A.S.P. of course, taking the negative.

We are pleased to report that the Social is still going strong, and in spite of the warmer weather, the attendance is showing no sign of diminishing.

MARCIA REARDON, Asst. Sec.

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